chargeable to us, if we aided in it.

This point conceded, as we think it must that we should take a Northern man.

next is, to decide as to who be shall be? determine this, two things are mainly to be taken into consideration. First, and foremost, the superior qualifications of the man, his honto the Constitution, and the policy particularly in issue; and then his popul larity or strength to carry the requisite number of Northern votes, by the aid of the South, to elect. It seems to us that the past politica history of the country, and the recent elections at the North, will readily point out the man. The great State of Pennsylvania, the "Key Stone" of the Democratic arch, stands out in bold relief as the triumphant champion of the Constitution, amid the general defection and esertion at the North. Her noble Democracy have just emerged from the fiercest political contest that was ever fought within her borders—in which they effectually put down the combined factions of freesoil, abolition, and every other fanatical organization for mischief, by majority that was hardly to be hoped for by the most sanguine. Looking at the prostrate position of New York and Ohio, the other two great States of the North, and, in fact, the great body of the Northern States—her position is a proud and elevated one. There she stands, proudly bearing aloft, the principles of truth and the Constitution; against which the mad waters of abolition and fanaticism, gathering in concentrated fury, have dashed in vain. Let us call to mind, the despondency and general gloom that pervaded the entire country just previous to the last October elections in Pennsylvania. Maine, it is true, had given som evidence to a return to a more wholesome po-litical sentiment, but the contest was mixed up with so many local issues, that we were afraid to look to it with much hope; the State, too, was too small to effect much by her vote in the Presidential contest. All else was utter darkness and gloom. Not another State remained to us throughout the entire North. But how the political firmament brightened up, when the glorious Democracy carried the old Key Stone! We then began to see our way. Here were nearly votes enough, at a single blow, to elect our President, by the aid of the South. Is there a patriot in the land, let us ask, who did not breathe freer and easier—sleep sounder, and have more buoyant hopes for the future of our country, after he knew that Pennsylva

nia had been carried by the Democracy?

Then to this noble old Key Stone let us give
the honor of the nominee. It is fairly her due.
She has never yet had a President, great and true as she is, and has been to our principles. Now, above all others, is her time. her vote we can't elect a Democratic President for New York and Ohio, with three-fourths of the free States, are dead against us. A President has never yet been elected without the vote of one of these three great States-New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; nor is it nov at all within the range of rational probability But one of them is reasonably certain in the next election. Shall we put that certainty in jeopardy by ungratefully demanding her De-mocracy to put aside her great son—their faforite—whose prominent qualifications and fit-ness for the office are not surpassed, if indeed they are equalled, by any in the whole country; and go for some second or third rate politician from some other State, whose vote could effect but little in the general result? really, such a course, it seems to us, would be violative of the plainest dictates of common sense, good judgment and sound policy, and invitive rather of defeat and disaster, than of success and victory. The questions at issue at this junc-ture are too vital, not only to the well-being, but to the very existence of the country, to admit of the least temporizing or experiment to put anything in risk that can possibly b oided. What has been said points too plainly to Mr. Buchanan to require any formal an nouncement of his name. Nor is it necessar to dwell at any length upon his superior quali fications for the position. His political history may be said to be that of the country for the last thirty-five or forty years; for there will scarcely be found a single measure of great public importance, within that time, that has not received the light of his judgment; and whether in the Legislature or the cabinet, his friends can proudly challenge the production of a single vote that was not given in strict conformity to the Constitution, and in equal justice to all sections of the country. So far as the South is concerned, an examination of the records will show an unswerving support to every proposition to keep an unnecessary discussion of the subject of slavery out of the cussion of the subject of slavery out of the halls of Congress. Such is his position to-day. We do not speak unadvisedly when we proclaim that Mr. Buchanan will give every aid in his power, in whatever position he may be placed, to the maintenance and carrying out of the present existing laws relative to slavery, the Kansas-Nebrasha acts included. If we did not

know that was his position, we should not advocate his nomination. No man, North or

South, should receive the support of the De-mocracy, that could not stand this test. Mr.

Buchanan's intensely Southern position, too

upon the Cuban question—standing by our own Soule and Mason, of Virginia, in the

Ostend Despatch, both from the South and ex-treme Southern Rights men at that, should

commend him to our support at this time. No

better evidence could be given of his reliability

than this, so far as we are concerned; for we

should be perfectly sure, so long as he might be

President, that no officious intermeddling of

any other power, however great, would be per-mitted, to our detriment, with Cuba, or that it

would be allowed to be turned into a free-negro

colony. Such is the high, plain, and unvar nished announcement in the Ostend Despatch One word more and we are done. Mr. Buchanan is among the very few sur vivors of the compeers of those great and good men so lately removed from among us-Cal-houn, Clay, Webster, Wright, &c., that is of an age and position suitable for the Presidency. We solemnly appeal to that sober judgment We solemnly appeal to that sober judgment that is even now beginning to settle down upon the history of the country for the last twenty years, whether the people have acted wisely in putting aside our greatest and best statesmen, and elevating over their heads comparatively obscure (though honest and good men, who have little or no experience in the management of great political questions, either of domestic or foreign policy. We gladly indulge the hope that the good sense, that the sound political philosophy of the day is already arousing itself against the future pursuit of such a course. against the future pursuit of such a course. We solemnly believe that it is fraught with the greatest evils to the country in the future. An adhesion to such a policy will tend to the subversion of the morals of all public men. For living men, though past historical and a living men, the livin as it is now being practised upon the very fact facts.
of prominence, pre-eminent distinction elimiof prominence, pre-eminent distinction eliminates our statesmen from the possibility of becoming President. It is worse than the ostracism of the ancient Greeks, for they usually elevated their countrymen before they ostracised them. The greastest incentive to political virtue and laudable ambition is removed, and we install in its stead a timid, time-serving, deathle dealing policy in men, that is tending the content of the North and a moneyed oligarchy. In that terrible fight where did we look for aid and comfort but to the Southern States? And conflored the content of the North and a moneyed oligarchy. In the content of the North and a moneyed oligarchy. In the North and a moneyed oligarchy and confidence of the North and a moneyed oligarchy. In the North and a moneyed oligarchy and confidence of the North and a moneyed oligarchy. In the North and a moneyed oligarchy and confidence of the North and a moneyed oligarchy. double-dealing policy in men, that is tending rapidly to bring our country and its institutions nto disrepute, and finally disgrace and ruin. A more favorable opportunity to inaugurate another and far better and rational policy, could not present itself. The elevated position of the man; the important attitude of his great State; the attendant political circumstances of the country, all conspire to designate the most elevated statesman of our country as the most suitable candidate of the Democracy for the next Presidency. That he would be the most triumphantly elected, hardly admits of a reasonable doubt. We all must admit that more or less hope and confidence has been lost in our great experiment in the stability and permanence of our institutions. We sincerely believe that the administration of Mr. Buchanan would go far, if it did not entirely restore, our

surely follow, would be in no small degree lost confidence; that faction and fanaticism would be put down and kept down, and that a more general interest would be felt and taken in the progress, prosperity, and happiness, of

JEFFERSON.

From the Belfast (Me.) Republican Journal. he Process by which General Pierce !

expected to be re-nominated. It is now quite apparent that the very disinterested friends of the renomination of President Pierce at an early period of his adminis tration, concocted a plan for his renomination. The first movement was to subsidize the demo cratic press, and where that could not be done the national treasury was to be depleted for th establishment of Pierce-renomination newspa pers. It was the duty of these presses to glo rify the administration upon all questions, and especially to crucify, so far as they might be able, every national democrat who did not endorse the policy of the administration in pro scribing the tried friends of the Union, and r warding free soilers and disunionists. In their view it was treason to the administration not to rejoice at the butchery of Greene C. Bronson and the national democracy of New York. The "fatted calves," of the administration must be served up for vagrant free-soilers without a murmur. Having, as they supposed, "crushed out" the "sore heads," as persistent national democrats were familiarly termed, they laid down the rule, that it would destroy the harmony of the party to name any candidate for the next presidency—except Mr. Pierce. According to their creed, this offence was treason o "Franklin Pierce."

Time passed on, and the uprising of the De mocratic masses in favor of other distinguished democrats for that high honor, admonishe these dictators of what they seemed to have forgotten, that the American people yet live is republic, and that presidents are not made by spoilsmen, but by the masses of the people At length, apparently yielding to the necessity thus imposed upon them, they laid down their ast rule of democratic action, that while it is permitted to advocate the claims of other demo erats, it is not lawful to speak the truth of President Pierce, unless it be to praise him. It is, indeed, allowable for the hireling press in this city to revile the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. but it is highly censurable to speak even un-

pleasant truths of President Pierce. This last rule, like its predecessors, has been swept away by the indignant masses of the Democracy, and they now freely canvass the claims of President Pierce for a re-nomination, as they do those of other Democrats. I he is more assailable than other Democrats, he cannot charge this to others. Though Presi dent of the United States, he is not above the scrutiny of the American people, especially when he uses their money to force a re-nomination at their hands. Jefferson, Jackson, and Polk, courted investigation. Why should the friends of Franklin Pierce dread this ordeal? Is it because they fear the power of the National Democracy who have been made hewers o wood and drawers of water, under this Administration, for a few renegade free-soilers Whatever their fears may be, they will feel this power at Cincinnati. The National Democrac will be there. If vagrant free-soilers can craw into the custom house, they cannot gain adnittance at Cincinnati.

From the Belfast (Me.) Journal. President Pierce in 1857.

Some two weeks since, by way of an offset to the Washington Union's attempt to injure Mr. Buchanan's standing at the South by placing great stress upon the fact that a paper friendly to him had declared that he would be more ac ceptable to the freesoilish democracy of the North than Mr. Pierce, we stated that no longer ago than 1847 General Pierce led the New Hampshire democracy when it sustained the Wilmot proviso, and that he did not declare for the sound, constitutional priciples that now form the creed of the party, until after the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, which Mr. Buchanan favored from their inception. The Bangor Democrat and the Maine Free Press denounced our statement as an ttack upon the President, and altogether untrue. It is easy for paid presses to distort and misrepresent; but they cannot wipe out history nor obliterate its records. Here is the resolution of the New Hampshire legislature of 1847, of which Mr. Pierce was a leading member:

Resolved, That all territory which may here-after be added or acquired by the United States, where slavery does not exist at the time of such acquisition or acquirement, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, ought ever to exist, but the same should ever remain free; and we are opposed to the extension of slavery over any such territory; and that we also approve of the vote of our Senators and Representative in Congress, in favor of the Wilmot proviso.

Now, we ask those papers that have charged us with distorting facts and assailing the President, to show anything said or written by Mr. Pierce in opposition to this resolve; nay, we challenge them to show that the original draft of this resolution is not in the hand writing of that gentleman. Such a statement has been repeatedly published, and never, to our knowledge, denied.

What we desire in this Presidential competi ion, is simple justice all round. If Mr. Buchanan has any political reputation, (and the warmest friend of Mr. Pierce would hardly refuse him that,) it is a reputation for nationality as broad as the Union itself; and a love of the principles of the Constitution, and a statemanlike ability to apply them to acts of legislation that the history of a quarter of a century and more, has abundantly proved. With this reputation, an illy-concerted attempt to injure hi political standing because of an opinion as to he Missouri line, (an opinion common to al national men at the time it was expressed,) we thought it proper to expose, and by way of offset to show what the position of Mr. Pierce has been. But forthwith up spring these ardent gentlemen, and cry out at the "abuse" of setting forth a simple fact! It is not by such pro cesses, or such special pleading, that the nom nation of Mr. Pierce can be secured.

From the Ohio Statesman.

One word to the Democracy of the North We desire one word with the Democracy of the Northern States, and that one word as briefly told as possible. It should sink deep into the heart of every one, and each can elaborate it at his leisure, the crisis—the hour—has come when we have got to answer it, and

It is but a few years since the Democracy of we looked not in vain. They came with men and talent, with energy and a will that knew no faltering, and the Old Hero of a hundred battles triumphed, and the monster fell to rise no more. The bands forged for the laboring men of the North were burst asunder, and we

breathed the breath of freedom and lived. In the scarcely-less terrific battle that fol-lowed, between the high-tariff and no-foreigntrade men, and the free-trade and free-labor men of the North, for the high-tariff scheme, was but another stroke at the laboring men an women of the North, where again did we look for help in this eventful moment, when the labor toward wealth might have been changed for ages? To the statesmen of the South;

and we looked not in vain. We might go on multiplying case after cas

from the hour the flame of liberty was lighted up on Bunker's Hill to the time of this writing; but that was not our purpose. We refer to but one case more, and that of not the least moment, viz: the persecuting, church-burning, disfranchising Know-nothing Order, that rose like a mushroom at night, and threatened to sweep all other parties and principles from the

In the midst of this political conflagration the old friends of political and religious liberty startled as from a dream, asking each other what shall we do to save our in stitutions from this secret band of riotou persecutors? We had scarcely asked this then almost hopeless question, until we were cheered by the eloquent statesmen of the South ounding the alarm-bell and carrying death and dismay into the ranks of the enemy—until made the hearts of every northern democrat leap with joy. With them it was constitutional liberty as guarantied by our fathers, and they threw aside every other consideration, and

sacrificed every other question.

Now what is our duty in the North? Is it to return evil for good-to strike down those who have ever stood by us and given us our powe and prosperity? Shall we now shake hands with our ancient enemy and sacrifice our only

friends in the hour of our need?

And what are we now asked to do by ou ancient enemies of the North? To make con mon war with them on our old and long-tried friends. And why should we do so? Because the South says that the people have a right to settle on any new territory belonging to the United States, and exercise the right of selfgovernment, and form laws and State constitu tions to suit themselves! The people of the South only ask that which the Constitution and past usage have guarantied to them-t be let alone within their own State jurisdiction It is a right that they have exercised, and t ake it away would be as much a dissolution of the Union as though they should interfer with the domestic affairs of the North.

A more thoroughly Democratic and more truly constitutional question never divided the parties, and yet Democrats of the North are asked to abandon every article of their faith every guarantee of the Constitution, and every principle they have heretofore held dear, and abandon also their former friends, and join their old, oft defeated enemies.

One moment's reflection must convince every Northern Democrat of his true duty to himsel

From the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette.

MR. BUCHANAN.-We observe that many the Democratic Associations in this State have declared that next to Gen. Cass, this gentle man is their choice as a candidate for the Pres dency. This we believe to be the general fee ing with the entire Democracy of Michigan Mr. Buchanan is an able, dignified Statesman of the old Democratic school, and if elevated to the high position alluded to, will show forth the same comprehensive abilities, and administra tive capacities, that so eminently distinguished the early Democratic Presidents. No man i the nation probably, is so well calculated, by practical experience, to administer the goverment, understandingly. He has been now forty years in service; a greater part of the time in the Senate, in the Cabinet, and as a Foreign Minister, in all of which service he has uniform ly acquitted himself with distinguished credit But all reference of this kind is unnecessary His repudiation is eminently national; and a with Clay, Webster, Cass, Calhoun, no one needs to inquire "Who is James Buchanan?" If cho sen as the Democratic standard-bearer, at Cin cinnati, his election, by the people, will follow as inevitably as the day the night; and thus the nation will go firmly on in its proud course, under the benificent auspices of Democratic measures, and Democratic policy.

BY RAILROAD DIRECT THE WEST.

Time between Washington and Wheeling but 17 1-2 hours! Running time between Washington and Cincin nati 27 hours! Through Tickets and Baggage Checks o be had in Washington!!

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAL HAVING greatly improved its Western connections now offers the fullest inducements to travellers between Washington, Baltimore, and all portions of the West, the Northwes

and the Southwest.

The connection between the trains from Wash The connection between the trains from Washington and the trains bound west from Baltimore is always promptly made at the Washington Junction (lately called the Relay House) 9 miles from Baltimore. This is the only change of cars required between Washington and the Ohio river. Baggage is checked through to Wheeling at the Washington station, and rechecked and transferred there, (with the passengers) without charge, for those holding through tickets for points beyond. The connecting trains leave Washington daily at The connecting trains leave Washington daily at 6 a.m. and 4½ p.m. On Sundays at the latter

hour only.

At Wheeling direct connection is made with the trains of the CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD, run trains of the CENTRA On the Chio, near Wheeling, through Cambridge, Zanesville and Newark, to COLUMBUS. These trains connect at Newark with the cars of the Newark, Mansfield and Sand, usky Railroad for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit

Chicago, St. Louis, etc.

At Columbus the C. O. Railroad trains connect with the fast trains of the Little Miami Railroad to Xenia, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, etc. At Xenia (on Little Miami Railroad) connection formed with the trains through Dayton, to INDI ANAPOLIS, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Chicago

Rock Island, St. Louis, etc.

D' Passengers holding through tickets for Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans etc. which are also sold at Washington, are transferred at Cincinnati to the Mail Steamers on the Ohio Tickets for Evansville, Cairo, and St. Louis are sold by this courts.

sold by this route.

FOR CLEVELAND, and via Cleveland to Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, etc., tickets are sold, when the Ohio is navigable between Wheeling and Wellsville (forty miles) where a connection with the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad is made.

Travellers are requested to notice that while

this is the only route affording through tickets and checks in Washington, it is also the shortest, most speedy, and direct to nearly all the leading points in the great West. The distance from Washington to Cincinnati is but 653 miles, being about 100 ton to Cincinneti is but 653 miles, being about 100 miles shorter than by any other route!

FARE BY THROUGH TICKET FROM WASHINGTON: To Wheeling, \$9 50; Columbus, \$13 65; Dayton, \$15 50; Cincinnati, \$16; Louis ville, by railroad, \$18 65; by steamer from Cincinnati, \$15; Indianapolis, \$17 50; Cleveland, \$12 15; Toledo, \$15 80; Detioit, \$15 20; Chicago \$20 65 and \$19 50; St. Louis, \$25 50 and \$25; Memphis. \$26: New Orleans \$31

\$26; New Orleans, \$31, etc.

IDF FOR FREDERICK and HARPER'S FER-RY, MARTINSBURG, BERKLEY SPRINGS. CUMBERLAND, BEDFORD SPRINGS, Piece mont, Oakland, and Fairmount, passengers may leave Washington at 6 a. m. or 4 p. m. For the minor way stations between Baltimore and Wheeling, take 6 a. m. train from Washington.

117 For trains to and from Baltimore, Annapolis,

etc., see special advertisements.

If For further information, through tickets &c., apply to THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent at Washington Station. JOHN H. DONE,

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Baltimore and Ohio Kailroad, Balti were.

May 5-1v.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD **医多面部**

THE TRAINS Leave Washington at 6 and 81 a. m., and 3 and p. m. Leave Baltimore at 4½ and 9½ a. m., and 3 an 51 p. m. On Sundays the only train from Baltimo

that leaving at 41 a. m., and from Washington at 41 p. m. May 5—tf. T. H. PARSONS, Agent

TOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conduct a mercantile business, under the firm of Wi

March 26, 1856. JAMES W LIAMS.

March 26, 1856. JAMES H. WILLIAMS.

POLITICAL CLIPPINGS.

DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.—Senator Ba yard and the Hon. George Reed Riddle, have been elected delegates to the Democratic Na-tional Convention from the New Castle District, proper so to do.

---- We see it stated that as Gen. Cass is not a candidate for the nomination, Michigan will cast her vote for Buchanan in the Cincinnati Convention. He is also the choice of Delaware.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PREFERENCES .- The Har risburg (Penn.) Patriot and Union names, among the prominent Democrats whom the De-mocracy of Pennsylvania would support if Mr. Buchanan cannot be nominated, Gov. Wise and Senator Hunter, of Virginia; Senator Douglas, of Illinois; Senator Bright, of Indiana; the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia; Sen ator Rusk, of Texas; the Hon. Daniel S Dickinson, of New York; Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, the Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, and, others.

- The New York Herald's correspondent writing from Washington, on the 28th of April,

"It is no uncommon thing to hear the Pierce men denounce, in unmeasured terms, the Buchanan men, and vice versa. Pierce is evidently losing ground every day, and he is aware of the fact. He informed a friend of his from the South, who is a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, that it was his wish that his friends i the Convention, in case he could not succeed should go for a Southern man. "But," said he "if you cannot do that, throw your strength for Mr. Douglas."

FUNNY .- While the Republicans of Congress and the Republican press of the States are still abusing the President roundly for his Kanstate proclamation, the leading Free State paper at Lawrence—The Herald of Freedom—is thanking him for it, as embracing everything on the part of the General Government, that fair and reasonable men in the Territory can possibly ask. We notice this contrast because it embraces additional evidence of the arrant demagogueism of those who, being themselves located a thousand miles from the Territory, are lustily and eternally "shricking for freedom in Kansas" by way of making abolition political capital elsewhere

N. O. True Delta.

KNOW NOTHINGISM DEFUNCT IN BOSTON! An election was held, last Monday, in the city of Boston, for Register of Deeds and Alderman. The whole city voted, and the Know Nothings spared no possible effort to elect their nominees. The following was the vote:

Register-Alline, (Citizen's candidate.)....3,29

When it is recollected, that a few years ago the Know-Nothings carried Boston by an over whelming majority, this result is a gratifying proof, that the foul heresy has run its course, and is rapidly "going the way of all flesh." Let Philadelphia follow the example of Boston and bury Know Nothingism so deep, that the trump of the apocalyptic angel, on the last day, shall refuse to rescue it from its grave of shame and infamy.

apolis State Sentinel, the central organ of the Democracy of Indiana, announces that the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of that State, will not be a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention, and that this leaves the delegation of that State free to vote for any other person. DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—In Belleville, Illinois, on the 21st instant, J. W. Hughes, Demo-

INDIANA AND THE PRESIDENCY .- The Indian

crat, was elected Mayor by 440 majority-his vote being 590, against 150 for his Abolition Know-nothing, and Maine law opponent. All of the Aldermen elected-five in number-are

MR. BUCHANAN INVITED TO BALTIMORE.—The City Councils of Baltimore unanimously passed a resolution, last week, tendering the hospitalities of the city to Mr. Buchanan. What a contrast to the miserable demagogueism of the Know-nothing Councils of Philadelphia, who had refused the use of Independence Hall to colonies at the South and send in exploration the distinguished man for the purpose of receiving his friends.—Westchester (Pa.) Jeffernow is, that the only effectual mode of stopping sonian of May 3.

BACKING OUT .- Last year the Hindoo Legisature of Massachusetts passed a law forbidding the courts of that State to naturalize foreigners The present Legislature has repealed that law

PIERCE AND BUCHANAN .- Ion, the well known Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

The feud between the Pierce and Buchanan parties waxes hot. On one side Mr. Pierce is openly, and on the other side Mr. Buchanan overtly, assailed. The means taken to weaken Mr. Buchanan in the Convention are professed efforts for his vindication from objections, which had, in fact, never been raised. They are doing the thing ingeniously. But, when the candidates come before the Convention, availability will be regarded as an essential point, and, if it be made to appear that Mr. Buchanan can, and Mr. Pierce cannot, certainly be elected, this will be decisive. The Democratic outs will go for Mr. Buchanan, and they certainly will outnumber the ins, unless the Convention be better packed than usual with present holders of office or patronage. Pennsylvania manifests a firm determination to stand by her candidate Ion. this time.

A SPECIMEN OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM .- A resolution was offered in the Philadelphia City Councils to tender the Hon. James Buchanan the use of Independence Hall as a place to meet and receive the congratulations of his friends, which was defeated. We will venture the assertion that no such low piece of outrage and meanness can be found upon record. The Hon. James Buchanan on his return from an impor-tant mission where he has established the reputation of being one of the greatest diplomatists of the age, is denied by the know-nothing members of the city council of Philadelphia the use of a public hall, as a place to meet his friends That is what would not have been called decency in the days of the old whig party, but we live now under a new dispensation.

We hope it will not be long before this stair

upon the city may be wiped out by hurling out of office those by whom it was enacted.—Martinsburg (Va.) Republican.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS. CARD.

THE undersigned, John C. Devereux, of New York city, and M. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., attorneys and counsellors-at-law are associated for the legal prosecution of claims for creditors of government, in the Court of

They will co-operate in immediate and careful attention to business matters at Washington which may be intrusted to their care by gentle-men of the profession and claimants, in the city of New York, or elsewhere in any part of the Union.

They may be consulted at any time, personally or by letter, either at New York or Washington.
Particular information as to claims which have been at any time before Congress or Departments can be furnished at once upon application, by the JOHN C. DEVEREUX.

No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall street, New York city. M. THOMPSON,
Washington city. N. B .- J. C. Devereux is a Commis

From the Boston Post, May 2.

LIBERIA AND THE SLAVE TRADE. We have glanced at the progress of Liberia to the present auspicious result of an independent African republic -- a Christian nationality on the borders of African barbarism; we have also Delaware. They were instructed to vote for glanced at the new evidences of the degradation Mr. Buchanan so long as they may think it of Interior Africa, at the great field open for educational effort, and the new mode of working in this field by African agency; and now propose a brief sketch of the relations of Liberia to the African slave trade. What has been the effect of Liberia in the worst traffic that ever

disgraced humanity?
To look at this matter fully, it may be well to recall a few facts relative to the efforts to su press the slave trade.

The earliest denunciations of the Africa slave trade proceeded from Pennsylvania, and long before Clarkson commenced his labors in England, a crowd of philanthropists had labored in America in the same field. The United States, in a law of congress of 1794 made th foreign slave trade a criminal offence; in 180's laws were passed prohibiting the importation slaves into the country after Jan. 1, 1808. In this action the United States preceeded all na tions in striking against this infamous traffic Still the slave trade continued to be prosecuted In 1818 congress increased the penalties of former law; in 1819 it passed an act punishing the offence of importing African slaves with death; and in 1820 it declared the general traf

fic to be piracy.

Notwithstanding this action of the United States, and the corresponding action of other countries, the trade continued to increase after the peace of 1815. In 1822 Mr. Canning stated in an official note, that during seven months of 1821, 38,000 Africans had been sold into slave ry; that from July, 1820, to Oct., 1821, 332 vesels, each of which could carry 500 or 600 slaves had entered the rivers of Africa to buy slaves

and that there was a traffic of 200,000 annually Twenty years later, (1840) Sir T. F. Buxton made his appaling expose of the slave trade. At that time the lowest estimate he made of the slaves carried into the Spanish and Portugese colonies was 150,000 annually. A few years earlier, 1830, a traveller, Mr. Goldcleugh stated that 100,000 were imported into only fiv ports of Brazil: and that up to 1837 the traffic had increased. Such is a glimpse of the slave trade of 1840.

The main remedy then attempted was cap ture by sea; and treaties were formed betwee France and England and other powers for the employment of squadrons on the West Coast of Africa, at an enormous expense. After ten years trial, it is confessed that the home neces sities of the African chiefs, and the avarice o the slave trader are more than a match for the vigilance of the fleets, and that this mode alone

s proved to be insufficient. It is a failure. While such vast sums were expended in one quarter, let us now turn to what was going or n Liberia. The colonists broke up succes sively the slave establishments along the coast made treaties with the native chiefs providing for the abolition of the traffic; and now for an extent of four hundred miles the slave trade is actually abolished. This has demonstrated the utility and efficiency of colonization as a mode of stopping the outlet of this trade.

The success of this colony in this work has been admitted by British agents, who have been on the Coast of Africa, in official communica tions to the British government. They state that the only effectual way of putting an end to the slave trade is to line the coast with colo nies; then substitute a legitimate traffic with the natives, and supply them, for what they bring in exchange, with the articles they pur-chase with slaves. Such a policy will tend to revive a commerce which in former times proved so lucrative, and which is still, to a limited extent, carried on through the caravans that course the country and even plough through the terrible Sahara Desert.

It would seem that the capacity for trade of the Ethiopian tribes is almost unlimited. The interior country is computed to contain from sixty to ninety millions, and the whole tribes are set as high as two hundred millions. Every exploration brings accounts of the great fertility of the soil; and heretofore commerce, with the inhabitants on it, has enriched every country that engaged in it. Egypt, Greece, Rome, and the Vandals have, in successive ages, enriched their people out of the bowels of Africa; and now the tremendous energy of Great Britain is at work in this great field. It has attacked Africa, as it were, at every point. It plants colonies at the South and send in exploration the slave trade is by colonization and the sub-stitution of a legitimate traffic in its place. Let commerce have fair play and the slave trade

will cease. Such results as we have glanced at as to Liberia, are beginning to tell on the Edropean Recently there appeared in the Revue des Deux Mondes, in Paris, an elaborate article on this subject, which commenced as

"A single effort in favor of the negro ha succeeded; that is, the establishment of Liberia on the coast of Africa. This colony composed of slaves, redeemed or emancipated, is now a little independent State which prospers, and to which a society really philanthropic conveys annually a certain number of negroes. This enterprise has had two adversaries-the slave merchants and the excited abolitionists; but i has not been discouraged, and the progress of Liberia has not been retarded from its com

mencement up to the present day."

We might add to this testimony of the get eral success of Liberia, much of another character as to its special agency in putting down the slave trade. Not long ago Chamber's Journal had an elaborate article on this subject, from which we take the following:

"The efforts to put down the African slave trade by a blockade have, it is well known, been signally unsuccessful. Britain's share in it costs about three quarters of a million per annum; and the money is spent not merely in vain, but to the increase of inhumanities meant to be extinguished. Under the powerful temp tations held out by the sugar-trade of Brazil more slaves are now exported from Africa than ever-the only effect of the blockade being to cause the trade to be conducted under more cruel circumstances than formerly. While this costly and mischievous mockery has been going on, a humble and almost unnoticed association of emancipated negroes from the U. States has been doing real work, by quietly planting itself along the African coast, and causing, wherever it set its foot, the slave trade to dis appear. Strange to say, it has done this, not as a primary object, but as one only secondary and incidental to a process of colonization, the prompting causes of which were of a different, and, as some might think, partly inconsistent nature.

..... Very few, even mechanics, are aware how much machinery there is in their own bodies. Not only are there hinges and joints in the bones, but there are valves in the veins, a forcing pump in the heart, and other curiosities. One of the muscles of the eye forms a real pulley. The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form which has been calculated by mathematicians to be the strongest for pillars and supporting columns-that of hollow cylinders.

..... A Philadelphian has invented a new steam engine, consisting of four cylinders, each 3 feet 6 inches long, 10 inches in diameter, and each containing a piston weighing 250 pounds. Each two opposite piston rods, cranks or slides are required, but merely a pully for the band, which is placed at the end of the shaft.

Found his Fathers.

"My son, can you take a trunk up to the hotel," said a passenger stepping from a boat on the levee, to a ragged youngsters who sat balancing himself on the tail end of a dray? "Your son?" cried the boy, eyeing him from head to foot. "Well I'll be dod drapped if I ain't in luck. Here I've been trying to find daddy these three years, and all of a sudden up comes the old hoss himself, and knows me right off. How are you?" stretching out his

muddy paw. smile and a frown he inquired:

". What is your name, sir?" "My name? You don't know? Well, it's nothing in these parts to have so many children reason that Congress had never expended a del-that they do not know their names. My name's lar on Lake Superior. Commerce had lately William, but some call me ragged Bill, for short. What the other part is, I reckon you know; if you don't, you must ax the old 'om And shouldering the trunk, he marched off

toward the hotel, mumbling to himself: "Well, this a go. The old gemman come home at last. Good clothes, big trunk, must have the tin. Well, I am in luck.'

- A Terrible but Successful Operation Dr. Carnochan, an eminent young surgeon of New York, is ever and anon performing the most adroit and successful operations; and the New York *Mirror* has just recorded one which he recently accomplished, of an almost incredible character. The patient, a gentleman of that city, had been tortured with neuralgia in the face for more than seven years, and had submitted to all sorts of operations by various distinguished physicians and surgeons, with no permanent relief, when he called in Dr. Carnochan, who undertook the novel and hazardous operation of trepanning the cheek bone, and chizzling out the root of the inflamed nerve which caused all the suffering. The patient was thrown into a state of insensibility by inhaling chloroform; and the operation, which lasted nearly an hour, was performed in the presence of several physicians. When the nerve was cut off, the patient jumped up mechanically; but on recovering his consciousness, he had no memory of pain. He is doing well; and, for the first time in many years, can eat and sleep in peace. In France, an operation like this, forcibly remarks the Min would confer a ribbon upon the successful sur geon. In this country, he must be content with the hypothetical laurel, and the conscious-ness of having relieved suffering and saved life.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The British bark Blake, which sailed from Ship Island harbor, La., for Cork, was wrecked in a gale the 13th of March, and ten of her crew either washed overboard or perished from hunger—among them Charles Beck, of Baltimore. The survivors were seventeen days on the wreck, and suffered all the horrors of famine, until they were compelled to eat the dead body of one of their companions. were finally rescued and taken into St. Johns

From the New York Spirit of the Times. "Life on the Ocean Wave." A life on the Ocean Wave!" The man who wrote it was green He never had been to sea, And a storm he never had seen

He never had seen a wave As it dashed o'er the vessel's deck He never had seen a fire at sea, Or been floating upon a wreck

He never has been aroused-From his morning's gentle dose By the sound of the splashing water, As it fell from the horrid hose.

He never has heard a man Scrubbing right over his head With a noise sufficient to rouse From the grave the slumbering dead. He never has seen a fat woman

Grow thinner day by day,
And leaning over the vessel's side,
Throwing herself away;

While people look carelessly on,
Though in tears the woman may be,
And unfeelingly say it is nothing at all.
Only the roll of the sea. Seasick he ne'er has been to his toes

And crept into bed in his coat, And his feelings were all in his throat. That man may have sailed in a boat,

In some puddle, or on a sound, But if he has been to sea, and wrote Such a song, he deserves to be drown'd.

WINCHESTER MEDICAL COLLEGE. [WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.] THE next Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of Oct and continue until May following.

Hugh H. McGuire, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Physiology; J. Philip Smith, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics; Alfred B. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Materia Medica.

Fees for the whole course, \$100; matriculation fee, \$5; dissecting ticket, (once only.) \$10; diplo-

PACULTY.

ma fee. \$20. The course pursued is that of daily examina tions on the preceding lecture; generally but two and never more than three lectures are delivered during the day. The study of practical anatom

during the day. The study of practical anatomy may be pursued at a trifling expense. Clinical lectures delivered during the session.

By a recent act of the General Assembly, the College educates fifteen young men from the State of Virginia, free of all expense for tuition, use of rooms, &c. It is required that applicants should

be of good, moral character, and unable to pur-sue their studies at their own expense. For further information apply to
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May 1—3twO1

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CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on the sixth of May, after preliminary business, the bill making an appropriation for the construction of a harbor at Marquette, on Lake Superior, Michigan, was taken up, when

Mr. Anams asked the year and nays on it as a test vote. Mr. Bell, of Tensessee, said he did not know

whether this was a proper test. He believed it was a new work, and doubted whether it stood The traveller was non-plussed. Between a on as strong ground, or was fortified by as much evidence, as some of the other bills of a similar character.

Mr. Cass said that it was a new work, for the grown up in that mineral region. It was a dangerous coast, and storms suddenly arising rendered harbors of refuge extremely necessary. It was only proposed to construct two of these works for a line of 500 miles of coast.

Mr. Bell wanted to know whether there bad been government examinations and surveys for

Mr. STUART said there had been. The bill only appropriated \$25,000 pand provided that the work should not be commenced unless that amount would complete it. There were eleven bills for harbors on the lakes surrounding Michigan, but each appropriated a small amount only, from \$25,000 to \$50,000; and in the aggregate they amounted to less than the single appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi

Mr. HUNTER opposed the bill, and Messrs. Cass and Stuart advocated it.

After further debate, without disposing of the subject, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. BENNETT, of New York from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting alternate sections of lands in Iowa in aid of railroads now in progress of construction in that State. He said that three millions of acres had been granted Missouri and Arkansas each, and this bill did not require more than half that quantity, and contained the usual restrictions guarding the rights of the United States.

The committee have other similar bills, and desire prompt action on this in order to ascertain the temper of the House on the subject

Mr. STEPHENS made an ineffectual effort to offer an amendment, extending all the rights, privileges and liabilities, heretofore conferre I on Iowa, to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Kansas, for the purpose of aiding the construction of a railroad from Vick-burg to Lecompton, and granting public lands to the same extent, and on the same terms and restrictions.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the bill be laid on the table, but the motion was negatived, by a large majority. Pending the consideration of the question, the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE, May 7, the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Bounty Land bill was concurred in. Mr. BAYARD resumed, and concluded his remarks on the subject of the Naval Board, and explained a substitute for a pending bill for the promotion of the efficiency of the navy.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATINES, Mr. PRINGLE, from the second Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, made a report, to the effect that they had failed to agree; and he offered a resolution that the House adhere to its several amendments and to its disagreement to those of the Senate; and that the managers on the part of the House be discharged from further action upon the subject.

Mr. STANTON said that the House might to adhere: but

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL remarked that to do se might cause the defeat of the bill; and he advocated the middle course, namely: to continue to confer.

Mr. STANTON said that the principal points of disagreement were the appropriations of \$1,800, 000 for the Army, and \$300,000 for the continuation of the Washington Aquaduct.

A long debate ensued, which was not conclude when the House adjourned.

Supreme Court of the United States TUESDAY, May 6, 1856.

No. 80. James W. Gozlee, et al., owners of steamboat Autocrat, vs. Theodore Shute, ex-ecutor of Maria Shute, deceased, and Mary A. Shute, owners and claimants of steamer Mag-nolia. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the court affirming the decree of the

said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.
No. 104. Susan E. Connor, widow of Henry L. Connor, deceased, plaintiff in error, vs. Wm. St. John Elliott, administrator, et al., heirs of Henry L. Conner, deceased. The argument af this cause was concluded by Hon. John

Henderson for the plaintiff in error.

No. 106. Joshua Maxwell, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Alexander H. Newbold, et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Lawrence for the plaintiffs in error, and con-tinued by Hon. C. Cushing for the defendants

in error Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 oclock.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1856.

Asa Owen Aldis, esq., of Vermont and Wm. G. Hammond, jr., of New York, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court. No. 106. Joshua Maxwell, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Alexander H. Newbold, et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Hon. Caleb Cushing for the defendants in error, and concluded by Hon. S. G. Haven for the plaintiffs

in error. No. 107. William C. pease plaintiff in error rs. John Peck, survivor, &c. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Lawrence for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Hon. George E. Badger for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock. Things at Nashville, Tennessee. James Walker, the father of General Walker, of Nicaraguan notoriety, is a resident of Nashville. One of the lots vacated by the recent burning of the Nashville Inn, was sold on the 20th ult. at one thousand dollars a foot. The small pox has broken out in Nashville, though not in a very malignant form. Sweet potato seed have been selling at \$5 per bushel in that city this spring, and none are now to be had at

U. S. TROOPS IN KANSAS .- The troops taken to Lawrence, Kansas, by Col. Sumner, consists of four companies of cavalry, numbering three hundred men, composed of companies B, Capt. D. B. Sackett, and Lieut. A. V. Colburn; company C, Capt. T. J. Wood, 1st Lieut. A. Iverson, and 2d Lieut. J. R. Church; company G, Capt. W. S. Walker; and company H, 1st Lieut. E. A. Carr. First Lieut. A. Ransom, jr., Adj., and 1st Lieut. J. E. B. Stewart, A. Q. M.

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